

mirably, we sometimes mistake his blunders for beauties, and are so ignorantly fond as to copy after them. *Watts.*
TO IGNORE. *v. a.* [ignorere, French; ignoro, Latin.] Not to know; to be ignorant of. This word Boyle endeavoured to introduce; but it has not been received.
I ignored not the stricter interpretation, given by modern critics to divers texts, by me alleged. *Boyle.*
 Philosophy would solidly be established, if men would more carefully distinguish those things that they know from those that they ignore. *Boyle.*
IGNOSCIBLE. *adj.* [ignoscibilis, Latin.] Capable of pardon. *Dist.*
JIG. *n. f.* [giga, Italian; geige, Teutonic, a fiddle.] A light careles dance, or tune.
 When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, instead of their warlike music, he appointed to them certain lascivious lays and loose jigs; by which he so mollified and abated their courage, that they forgot their former fierceness. *Spenser on Ireland.*
 As fiddlers still,
 Though they be paid to be gone, yet needs will
 Thrust one more jig upon you. *Donne.*
 Posterity shall know that you dare, in these jig given times,
 to countenance a legitimate poem. *Ben. Jonson.*
 All the swains that there abide,
 With jigs and rural dance reform. *Milton.*
 The mutes blushed to see their friends exalting
 Those elegant delights of jig and vaulting. *Fenton.*
 They wrote to her friends in the country, that she should
 dance a jig next October in Westminsterhall. *Arbutnot.*
 Another Phœbus, thy own Phœbus reigns,
 Joys in my jigs, and dances in my chains. *Pope.*
TO JIG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dance carelessly; to dance. Expressed in contempt.
 As for the jiggling part and figures of dances, I count that little. *Locke.*
JIG-MAKER. *n. f.* [jig and make.] One who dances or plays merrily.
 Your only jig-maker! what should a man do but be merry?
Shakespeare's Hamlet.
JIGGUMBO. *n. f.* [A cant word.] A trinket; a knick-knack; a light contrivance in machinery.
 He rifled all his pokes and fobs
 Of gimcracks, whims, and jiggumbobs. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
JILT. *n. f.* [gilta, Icelandic, to intrap in an amour. Mr. Lye. Perhaps from gillet, by contraction; or gillet, or gillet, the diminutive of gill, the ludicrous name for a woman. 'Tis also called jillet in Scotland.]
 1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him.
 Avoid both courts and camps,
 Where dilatory fortune plays the jilt
 With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
 To throw herself away on fools. *Orway's Orphan.*
 2. A name of contempt for a woman.
 When love was all an easy monarch's care,
 Jilts rul'd the state, and statemen farces writ. *Pope.*
TO JILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another.
 Tell who loves who;
 And who is jilted for another's sake. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
 Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is jilted; bring a score of witnesses of the falsehood of his mistress, and it is ten to one but three kind words of hers shall invalidate all their testimonies. *Locke.*
 She might have learn'd to cuckold, jilt, and sham,
 Had Covent-garden been at Surinam. *Congreve.*
TO JINGLE. *v. n.* [A word made from jangle, or copied from the sound intended to be expressed.] To clink; to sound correspondently.
 What should the wars do with these jingling fools? *Shak.*
 With noises
 Of roaring, shrieking, howling, jingling chains,
 We were awak'd. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
 You ne'er with jingling words deceive the ear;
 And yet, on humble subjects, great appear. *Smith.*
 What crowds of these, impenitently bold,
 In founts and jingling syllables grown old! *Pope.*
JINGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Correspondent sounds.
 Vulgar judges are nine parts in ten of all nations, who call conceits and jingles wit. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
 2. Any thing founding; a rattle; a bell.
 If you plant where favages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and jingles, but use them justly. *Bacon's Essays.*
ILE. *n. f.* [corrupted from aisle, French.] A walk or alley in a church or public building. Properly aisle.
 Upward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend,
 And arches widen, and long ile extend. *Pope.*
ILE. *n. f.* [aile, French.] An ear of corn. *Ainsworth.*
ILEUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]
 The consequences of inflammation is an ileus, commonly

called the twisting of the guts; but is really either a circumsolution, or inflection of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
ILEX. *n. f.* [Latin.]
 The ilex, or great scarlet oak, thrives well in England, is a hardy sort of tree, and easily raised of acorns. The Spaniards have a fort they call enzina; the wood of which, when old, is finely chamberlotted, as if it were painted, and is useful for stocks of tools, mallet-heads, chairs, axle-trees, wedges, beetles, pins, and palliades for fortifications, being very hard and durable. *Martimer.*
ILIAC. *adj.* [iliacus, Latin.] Relating to the lower bowels.
 The iliac passion is a kind of convulsion in the belly.
 Those who die of the iliac passion have their bellies much swelled. *Floyer on the Humours.*
ILIAC Passion. *n. f.* A kind of nervous cholick, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above; whence it is also called the volvulus, from volvo, to roll.
ILK. *adv.* [ealc, Saxon.] Elke; also. It is still retained in Scotland, and denotes each: as, ilk one of you, every one of you. It also signifies the same; as, Macintosh of that ilk, denotes a gentleman whose surname and the title of his estate are the same.
 Shepherds, should it not yfend
 Your roundels fresh, to hear a doleful verse
 Of Rosalind, who knows not Rosalind,
 That Colin made? ilk can I you rehearse. *Spenser.*
ILL. *adj.* [contracted from EVIL, and retaining all its senses.]
 1. Bad in any respect; contrary to good, whether physical or moral; evil. See EVIL.
 There's some ill planet reigns;
 I must be patient, 'till the heavens look
 With an aspect more favourable. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
 Of his own body he was ill, and gave
 The clergy ill example. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
 Neither is it ill said only that maketh an ill feat; but ill ways, ill markets, and ill neighbours. *Bacon's Essays.*
 Some, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company to be bad and ill-disposed: others, of a jovial nature, dispose them to be merry.
 2. Sick; disordered; not in health. I know not that evil is ever used in this sense.
 You wish me health in very happy season;
 For I am on the fudden something ill. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
 I have known two towns of the greatest consequence lost, by the governors falling ill in the time of the sieges. *Temple.*
ILL. *n. f.*
 1. Wickedness.
 Ill, to man's nature, as it stands perverted, hath a natural motion strongest in continuance. *Bacon.*
 Young men to imitate all ill are prone;
 But are compell'd to avarice alone:
 For then in virtue's shape they follow vice. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
 Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still,
 Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden's Aureng.*
 2. Misfortune; misery.
 Who can all sense of others ill escape,
 Is but a brute at best in human shape. *Tate's Juvenal.*
 Though plung'd in ill and exercis'd in care,
 Yet never let the noble mind despair;
 When prest by dangers, and beset with foes,
 The gods their timely succour interpose;
 And when our virtue sinks, o'erwhelm'd with grief,
 By unforeseen expedients bring relief. *A. Phillips.*
ILL. *adv.*
 1. Not well; not rightly in any respect.
 Ill at ease, both the and all her train
 The scorching sun had borne, and beating rain. *Dryden.*
 2. Not easily.
 Thou desir'st
 The punishment all on thyself! alas!
 Bear thine own first; ill able to sustain
 His full wrath, whose thou feel'st as yet least part,
 And my displeasure bear'st so ill. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 Ill bears the sex a youthful lover's state. *Dryden.*
ILL. *substantive or adverb.* is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition, which may be easily understood by the following examples.
ILL. *substantive.*
 Dangerous conjectures in ill breeding minds. *Shak. Hamlet.*
 I have an ill divining soul:
 Methinks I see thee, now thou art below,
 As one dead in the bottom of a tomb. *Shakespeare.*
 No look, no last adieu before he went!
 In an ill boding hour to slaughter sent. *Dryd. En.*
 I know
 The voice ill boding, and the solemn found.
 He may strew
 The wisest prince on earth may be deceived by the craft of ill designing men. *Swift's Examiner.*
 Your

Your ill meaning politician lords,
 Under pretence of bridal friends and guests,
 Appointed to await me thirty spies,
 Who, threat'ning cruel death, constrain'd the bride
 To wring from me and tell to them my secret. *Milt. Agon.*
 A spy distinguish'd from his airy stand,
 To bribe whose vigilance, Egisthus told
 A mighty sum of ill persuading gold. *Pope's Odyssey.*
ILL. *adverb.*
 There founded an ill according cry of the enemies, and a lamentable noise was carried abroad. *Wisd. xviii. 10.*
 My colleague,
 Being so ill affected with the gout,
 Will not be able to be there in person. *Ben. Jonson's Catil.*
 The danger of the day's but newly gone,
 And the examples
 Of every minute's instance, present now,
 Have put us in these ill becoming arms. *Shaksp. H. IV.*
 Lead back thy Saxons to their ancient Elbe:
 I would restore the fruitful Kent, the gift
 Of Vertigern, or Hengist's ill bought aid. *Dryd. K. Arthur.*
 We simple toasters take delight
 To see our women's teeth look white;
 And every faucy ill bred fellow
 Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*
 The ungrateful treason of her ill chosen husband overthrows her. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 Envy, how carefully does it look? How meagre and ill complexioned? It preys upon itself, and exhausts the spirits. *Collier on Envy.*
 There grows,
 In my most ill compos'd affection, such
 A stanchless avarice, that, were I king,
 I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shaksp. Macb.*
 To what end this ill concerted lye,
 Palpable and gross? *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
 Our generals at present are such as are likely to make the best use of their numbers, without throwing them away on any ill concerted projects. *Addison on the War.*
 The second daughter was a peevish, froward, ill conditioned creature as ever was. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
 No Persian arras hides his homely walls
 With antick vests, which, through their shady fold,
 Betray the freaks of ill dissembled gold. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*
 You shall not find me, daughter,
 After the slander of most step-mothers,
 Ill eyed to you. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
 I see thy sister's tears,
 Thy father's anguish, and thy brother's death,
 In the pursuit of our ill fated loves.
 Others ill fated are condemn'd to toil
 Their tedious life. *Prior.*
 Plain and rough nature, left to itself, is much better than an artificial ungratefulness, and such studied ways of being ill fashioned. *Locke.*
 Much better, when I find virtue in a fair lodging, than when I am bound to seek it in an ill favoured creature, like a pearl in a dunghill. *Sidney.*
 Near to an old ill favoured castle they meant to perform their unknighly errand. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 O, what a world of vile ill favour'd faults
 Look handsome in three hundred pounds a year! *Shaksp.*
 If a man had but an ill favoured nose, the deep thinkers would contrive to impute the cause to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*
 I was at her house the hour she appointed.
 —And you sped, sir?
 —Very ill favouredly. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
 He shook him ill favouredly for the time, raging through the very bowels of his country, and plundering all wherelover he came. *Huvel's Vocal Forest.*
 They would not make bold, as every where they do, to destroy ill formed and mis-shaped productions. *Locke.*
 The fabled dragon never guarded more
 The golden fleece, than he his ill got store. *Dryd. Juvenal.*
 Bid him employ his care for these my friends,
 And make good use of his ill gotten power,
 By sheltering men much better than himself. *Addis. Cato.*
 Ill govern'd passions in a prince's breast,
 Hazard his private and the publick rest. *Waller.*
 That knowledge of theirs is very superficial and ill grounded.
 Ill grounded passions quickly wear away;
 What's built upon esteem can ne'er decay. *Waller.*
 Hither, from the ancient world these giants born,
 First from the ancient world these giants came. *Milton.*
 Nor has he erred above once by an ill judged superfluity.
 Did you never taste delicious drink out of an ill looked vessel? *Garth's Ovid.*
 L'Estrange.

The match had been so ill made for Plexirtus, that his ill led life would have tumbled to destruction, had there not come fifty to his defence. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 The works are weak, the garriſon but thin,
 Dispirited with frequent overthrows,
 Already wavering on their ill mann'd walls. *Dryden.*
 He will not hear me out!
 Was ever criminal forbid to plead?
 Curb their ill manner'd zeal. *Dryden.*
 These are the product
 Of those ill mated marriages thou saw'st,
 Where good with bad were match'd. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
 It is impossible for the most ill minded, avaritious, or cunning clergyman to do the least injustice to the meanest cottager, in any bargain for tythes. *Swift.*
 Soon as th' ill omen'd rumour reach'd his ear,
 Who can describe th' amazement in his face! *Dryden.*
 The eternal law of things must not be altered, to comply with his ill ordered choice. *Locke.*
 When you expose the scene,
 Down the ill organ'd engines fall,
 Off fly the vizards. *Swift.*
 For Phthia fix'd is my return;
 Better at home my ill paid pains to mourn,
 Than from an equal here sustain the publick scorn. *Dryden.*
 There motly images her fancy strike,
 Figures ill pair'd, and families unlike. *Pope's Dunciad.*
 Sparta has not to boast of such a woman;
 Nor Troy to thank her, for her ill plac'd love. *Dryden.*
 I shall direct you better, a task for which I take myself not to be ill qualified, because I have had more opportunities than many others to observe what sources the follies of women are derived from. *Swift.*
 Actions are pleasing or displeasing, either in themselves, or considered as a means to a greater and more desirable end: the eating of a well seasoned dish, suited to a man's palate, may move the mind, by the delight itself that accompanies the eating, without reference to any other end; to which the consideration of the pleasure there is in health and strength may add a new gust, able to make us swallow an ill relished potion. *Locke.*
 Blushes, ill restrain'd, betray
 Her thoughts inventive on the bridal day;
 The conscious fire the dawning blush survey'd,
 And smiling thus bespoke the blooming maid. *Pope's Odyssey.*
 Behold the fruit of ill rewarded pain:
 As many months as I sustain'd her hate,
 So many years is she condemn'd by fate. *Dryden.*
 The god inform'd
 This ill shap'd body with a daring foul. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
 There was plenty enough, but the dishes were ill sort'd: whole pyramids of sweetmeats for boys and women; but little of solid meat for men. *Dryden.*
 It does not belong to the priest's office to impose this name in baptism: he may refuse to pronounce the same, if the parents give them ludicrous, filthy, or ill founding names. *Ayliffe.*
 Ill spirited Worcester, did we not send grace,
 Pardon and terms of love to all of you? *Shaksp. H. IV.*
 From thy foolish heart, vain maid, remove
 An useless sorrow, and an ill star'd love. *Prior.*
 Ah, why th' ill suiting pastime must I try?
 To gloomy care my thoughts alone are free:
 Ill the gay sports with troubled hearts agree. *Pope's Odyssey.*
 Holding of ill tasted things in the mouth will make a small salivation. *Grev's Cosmol. b. ii.*
 The maid, with downcast eyes, and mute with grief,
 For death unfinish'd, and ill tim'd relief,
 Stood fullen to her suit. *Dryden's Ovid.*
 How should opinions, thus settled, be given up, if there be any suspicion of interest or design, as there never fails to be, where men find themselves ill treated? *Locke.*
 That boldness and spirit which lads get amongst their play-fellows at school, has ordinarily a mixture of rudeness and ill turned confidence; so that these misbecoming and disingenuous ways of shifting in the world must be unlearned. *Locke.*
ILLACHRYMABLE. *adj.* [illachrymabilis, Latin.] Incapable of weeping. *Dist.*
ILLAPSE. *n. f.* [ilapsum, Latin.]
 1. Gradual immision or entrance of one thing into another.
 As a piece of iron red hot, by reason of the illapse of the fire into it, appears all over like fire; so the souls of the blessed, by the illapse of the divine essence into them, shall be all over divine. *Norris.*
 2. Sudden attack; casual coming.
 Life is oft preserved
 By the bold swimmer in the swift illapse
 Of accident disastrous. *Thomson's Summer.*